Feb. 24, 1925. 1,527,748

H. J. RAMBOW

BILLIARD CUE

Filed Aug. 19, 1922

Fig. 1

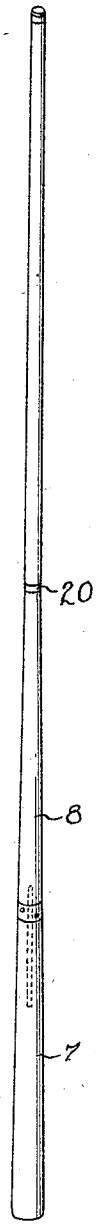


Fig. 2.

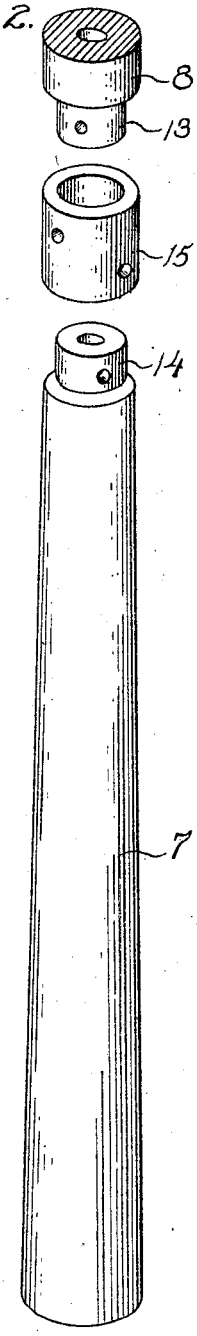


Fig. 3.

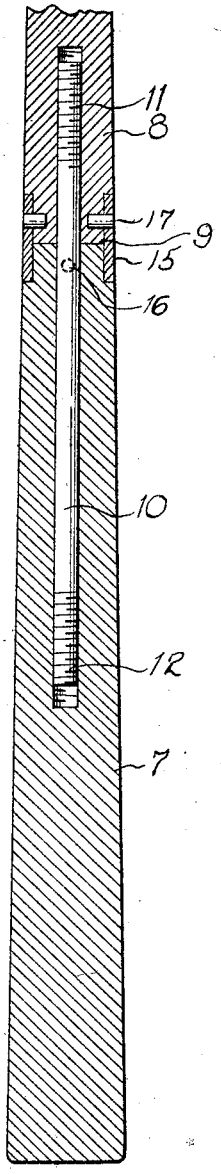
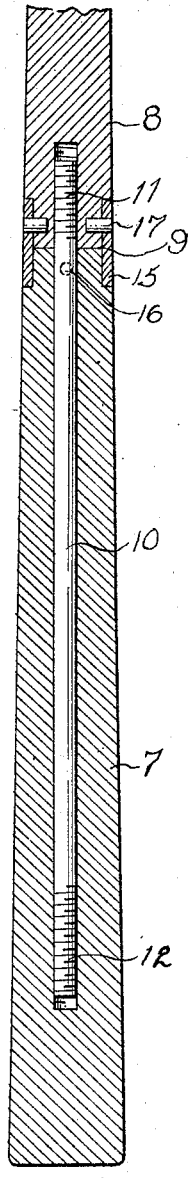


Fig. 4.



Inventor:
Herman J. Rambow
By Fred Gerlach
his Atty

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN J. RAMBOW, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

BILLIARD CUE.

Application filed August 19, 1922. Serial No. 582,843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN J. RAMBOW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Billiard Cues, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to billiard cues, and one of its objects is to provide an improved construction by which the cues may with facility be manufactured in different weights and with the weight disposed at different points to suit the fancy of the billiardists. Another object is to provide a cue which is attractive in appearance without the use of expensive imported woods. A further object is to provide a cue in which a weight is secured so it will not become loose. Other objects will appear from the specification.

The invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter set forth and more particularly defined by claims at the conclusion hereof.

In the drawings: Fig. 1 is a perspective of a cue embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the parts of the joint between the butt and the shaft separated for illustrative purposes. Figs. 3 and 4 are longitudinal sections of the butt, showing cues differently weighted and balanced.

The invention is exemplified in a cue composed of a butt 7 and a shaft 8. It is now customary to form the butt of hard wood, the shaft of lighter or softer wood and to unite them by a lap-joint, and to weight the cue to suit the user by placing it in a socket in the lower end of the butt. These lap-joints require accurate workmanship and are costly. In the present invention, the contiguous ends of the shaft and butt are cut off cross-wise abut against each other and do not overlap, as shown at 9. The butt and cue are firmly held together longitudinally by a steel rod 10 which is screw-threaded as at 11 to shaft 8 and at 12 to the butt. In practice this connection is preferably made by boring a socket in the shaft, when it is formed of soft wood, somewhat smaller in diameter than the rod so the thread on the rod when turned in the socket will cut into it and form an interfitting thread in the socket so that the rod will be very firmly secured in the shaft. A socket with a female thread is usually cut in the butt which is usually formed of hard wood. By turning either the shaft or butt relatively to the rod the ends of the butt and the shaft may be forced into firm engagement. Adjacent the joint the shaft is recessed at 13 and the butt at 14 to receive a ferrule 15 which is made of fibre and glued into the recesses to form a smooth finish on the joint. The butt is positively locked to the ferrule by dowel-pins 16 and the shaft is similarly locked by dowel-pins 17 which pass through the ferrule, so that no relative rotation of the rod, shaft and butt is possible. The invention is applicable to a cue which is formed of tip and butt sections detachably connected at 20, as well understood in the art, and also to non-sectional cues.

An important characteristic of this construction is that the cue may be given any desired balance and weight according to the fancy of the billiardists. By inserting rods of different lengths the desired weights may be given to the cue and the desired balance is attained by positioning the rod higher or lower to bring the center of gravity nearer to the tip or butt according to where it may be desired, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Another characteristic of the invention is that American woods may be used in lieu of the heavier foreign woods which are becoming scarce and costly, in the butt, because the rod provides the necessary weight and balance. Another characteristic is that the rod is permanently securely retained while in the practice heretofore used, the load placed in the butt to add weight thereto would frequently become loose and rattle.

The invention is not to be understood as restricted to the details set forth and may be modified within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having thus described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A billiard cue comprising a separately formed butt and shaft with sockets therein, a rod extending into and engaging the sockets and movable longitudinally in said sockets to properly balance the cue a ferrule around the contiguous ends of the shaft

and butt, and means for securing said ferrule directly to the shaft and butt respectively.

2. A billiard cue comprising a separately formed butt and shaft with sockets therein, a rod extending into and engaging the sockets and movable longitudinally in said sockets to properly balance the cue, a ferrule around the contiguous ends of the shaft and butt, and dowel pins securing the ferrule directly to the shaft and butt respectively.

HERMAN J. RAMBOW.